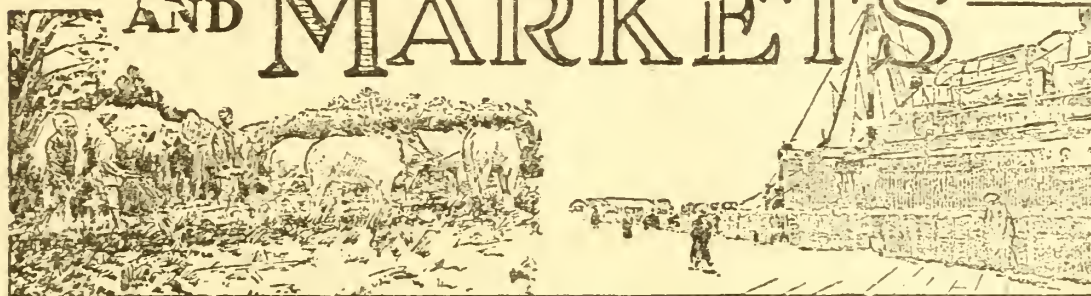


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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L A T E C A B L E S

Southern Brazil cotton crop for 1935-36 estimated at 904,000 bales of 478 pounds, an increase of 6 percent compared with the first estimate of the 1934-35 crop, made at this time last year, of 853,000 bales. Final estimate was only 610,000 bales, which, added to the 722,000 bales produced in Northern Brazil, made a total Brazilian crop of 1,332,000 bales in 1934-35. This season's production in Northern Brazil has been estimated at 839,000 bales, making an indicated total production for 1935-36 of 1,743,000 bales. This first estimate for Southern Brazil, however, is subject to revision as the harvesting advances. (Consul-General Emil Sauer, Rio de Janeiro, April 1, 1936.)

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

GRAINSSummary of recent information

The area sown to winter wheat for harvest in 1936 was unchanged during the past week, the total for 18 countries, other than the U.S.S.R., remaining at 143,905,000 acres, which is practically the same as reported for these countries last season. Spring field work is now in progress in many European countries. In France, spring sowings were late in starting, and, according to the trade, many farmers prefer to seed oats and barley rather than spring wheat. In the Danube Basin, winter grains are reported to be in satisfactory condition, and indications point to an increase in spring acreages. Excessive rainfall was reported in some sections of Spain, which has done considerable damage to the wheat crop, especially in the Province of Seville.

The estimated acreage sown to winter rye in 12 countries, exclusive of the U.S.S.R., remains unchanged at 40,685,000 acres, compared with 40,664,000 acres in 1935. The areas sown to barley and oats for the 1936 harvest in the countries so far reported are also practically the same as last year.

The Shanghai wheat market

Flour prices advanced at Shanghai during the week ended March 27, largely as a result of small stocks, amounting to less than 200,000 bags, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Flour production during March was below that of any month for several years, a few Shanghai mills having closed to await arrivals of foreign wheat. One cargo of Australian wheat was booked during the week at 96 cents per bushel. This made 8 cargoes of wheat booked for April and 2 for May delivery. The mills were interested in buying a few more cargoes to be delivered the latter half of May if the wheat could be purchased for about 94 cents per bushel.

Prices of wheat at Shanghai, duty and other landing charges included, were quoted as follows: Australian from New South Wales, 97 cents per bushel, Victoria 98 cents, Canadian No. 5, 91 cents. Domestic flour for March and April delivery was 102 cents per bag of 49 pounds, June delivery 94 cents; Australian, c.i.f. Hong Kong. \$3.40 per barrel of 196 pounds.

Wheat supplies at Harbin were large, according to recent information from North Manchuria, and mills were all well stocked. Prices of both wheat and flour declined during March, and Harbin flour was being sold in Mukden and farther south, which tended to reduce the demand in South Manchuria for Japanese and Australian flour.

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BEANS

The dry-bean situation in the Danube BasinPlantings for 1936

Because of unusually mild weather, field work for the 1936 bean crop of the Danube Basin began early in March this season, according to a report from the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. It is probable that plantings will be made much earlier than in normal years.

The 1935 acreage and production of beans

The 1935 area planted with beans alone amounted to 502,000 acres as compared with 544,000 acres in 1934 and an average for 1929-1933 of 536,000 acres. Because of the record area planted with corn, the interplanted acreage of beans was unusually large. Estimated at 3,531,000 acres by the Belgrade office, it compares with 3,373,000 acres planted in 1934 and the 1929-1933 average of 3,333,000 acres.

Preliminary official figures covering the 1935 Danubian dry-bean production have been received for Hungary and Rumania only, but the total output of the Basin is estimated by the Belgrade office at 10,736,000 bags of 100 pounds, which indicates a crop about 13 percent above earlier expectations. The Rumanian crop was difficult to estimate, because of the varied prospects existing in different parts of the country, and the official figure was considerably higher than was anticipated. See table, page 424.

Market situation

The surplus of dry beans available for export in the Danube Basin during the marketing season September-August 1935-36 is now placed by the Belgrade office at about 2,800,000 bags. The increase over the October estimate is justified by the larger production figure and the favorable conditions prevailing on foreign markets. In 1934-35, actual exports amounted to 2,972,000 bags from a crop of 11,548,000 bags, while average exports in 1929-1933 totaled 3,298,000 bags from the average production of 12,416,000 bags. Exports from September 1, 1935, to February 29, 1936, approximated 1,982,000 bags, about two-thirds of which came from Rumania and about 91 percent of which were shipped before December 1 in response to the keen demand from Italy. Although shipments to Italy have ceased, negotiations now in progress may result in additional exports later in the season. A limited outlet for Danubian beans was found this year in Greece. France, Switzerland, and the Near East were also in the market for Bulgarian and Rumanian beans, and two shipments from Rumania went to Cuba.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The values of Danubian currencies have been modified recently by certain rulings on the exchange situation. For this reason, prices on domestic markets have shown no weakness in the past few months. If converted to United States currency, January and February prices are, however, much below the average of October-November. Arrivals at domestic markets were small in January and February, as were sales to exporters, and purchases for home consumption were below average because of the relatively high prices.

Developments in government aid

In Hungary a project has been under way for about 2 years, whereby it is hoped that a few standard varieties of beans, suitable for foreign markets, may replace the many kinds now grown in the country. A few carloads of improved seeds will be distributed to the farmers by the Government against cash payment or credit bearing no interest. Freight charges will be borne by the Government. A small quantity of three standard varieties will also be given to interested applicants for making variety tests. In addition to this activity on behalf of the bean producers, a new trade agreement has been concluded with Czechoslovakia, which provides for imports into the latter country of Hungarian dry beans and other products.

Under a German-Rumanian agreement, beans may be exported from Rumania to Germany, aided by an export premium of 25 percent. Negotiations for a more satisfactory agreement with Greece were undertaken in early March, the result of which may be important to future bean exports from Rumania.

COTTONEuropean cotton textile situation generally favorable

The new year opened with quite favorable conditions prevailing in the cotton textile industry of western Europe and the Danubian countries except Italy and Czechoslovakia, according to a report from Agricultural Attaché, L. V. Steere at Berlin. In Germany, though mill occupation was still fairly satisfactory, increasing difficulties in the procurement of qualitatively adequate raw material supplies was being generally experienced, and the outlook was not too favorable.

During January and February, mill sales of cotton yarn and cotton cloth retained fair levels in England and Germany despite slackness in certain items, and even German sales of yarn were fairly good except for

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Egyptian counts, which experienced severe competition from British offers. France and Belgium as well as some of the Danubian countries reported a good revival in mill business following the quiet holiday period. The Czechoslovakian cotton industry continued to report a very unsatisfactory mill business, aggravated by the restriction of the National Bank on the exportation of cotton yarn to various countries on a clearing basis. Cotton mill activity continued on fairly favorable levels in England and western and parts of central Europe, but remained very unsatisfactory in Czechoslovakia and Italy.

Raw cotton buying

Buying of raw cotton by European cotton spinners and merchants during January and February was somewhat hampered by the downward trend in raw cotton prices and uncertainty as to legislative developments in the United States affecting the possible control of 1936 acreage. Purchases by Germany and Italy continued to be especially restricted by the lack of foreign exchange in these countries, but it is indicated, nevertheless that Germany acquired some American cotton as well as exotic cotton, notably Turkish, the latter on a Reichsmark basis.

The unsatisfactory quality of those exotic growths that are still available to Germany on a Reichsmark basis is indicated, by numerous reports, to have become a serious problem. Increased importation of undesirable types of raw cotton which have only limited uses, such as some low grade Brazilian and Chinese, have had to be checked by the authorities. It is reported that negotiations over a conditional withdrawal or modification of the May 1935 decision of the Brazilian Government to export cotton only against payment in foreign exchange are going on, and it is apparently essential for Germany to make some arrangement for the procurement of the necessary qualities of raw cotton if the industry is to avoid a severe curtailment of operations.

Price relationships favorable to American cotton

Price relationships between American cotton and competitive growths continue favorable for American so far this season. Both Indian and Egyptian cotton are appreciably higher, in relation to American, than last season, and the same is true of Brazilian and other competing growths. Brazilian cotton, in particular, has lost the price advantage which it enjoyed in the 1934-35 season. At the beginning of 1934-35 Liverpool spot market quotations on Sao Paulo Fair were 4 percent below American middling; at the beginning of the current season this discount was down to 1.5 percent, and at present Sao Paulo is 2 percent above American. Such shifts in

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

price relations are, of course, fully effective only where free market conditions prevail, and have probably no material influence upon purchases under clearing and compensation agreements.

Utilization of staple fiber

Increased production of mixed cotton and staple fiber yarns by cotton spinning mills in Germany has recently been reported from various parts of the country. The increased utilization of staple fiber by German spinning mills is accounted for by the officially required admixture, effective January 1, of 16 percent of staple fiber, on the average, to the bulk of the cotton consumed by spinning mills. Since this admixture would replace raw cotton to the extent of approximately 150,000 bales of 478 pounds annually, the mills will find it difficult, at least for a time, to secure the necessary staple fiber, German production of which in 1935 was only about 70,000 bales of 478 pounds net, and a good share of which was mixed with wool and used, moreover, in the manufacture of pure "cell wool" fabrics. German staple fiber production in 1936, however, is expected to rise eventually to a rate of 200,000 bales per year, with the completion of factories now under construction. Staple fiber production in Italy is estimated to have been 130,000 bales of 478 pounds net in 1935, and the production program for 1936 is reported to be 200,000 bales.

Soviet Union

The latest reported figures on cotton procurements from the 1935 crop in the Soviet Union indicate that the procuring plan was exceeded by 13 percent as of February 1, 1936, when the campaign can be regarded as completed. On the basis of this report the procurements should amount to about 1,700,000 metric tons of unginned cotton, equivalent to between 2,400,000 and 2,600,000 bales of lint, depending upon the ginning outturn. Reports, however, which appeared originally at the end of December in the Soviet press and indicated that a large quantity of cotton was spoiled, have continued (see "Foreign Crops and Markets", February 3, 1936, page 145). Thus, a report in "Izvestiia" for March 9, 1936, points out that a large quantity of cotton of high moisture content was procured in Uzbekistan, the principal Soviet cotton-growing area, and no steps were taken to dry it. It was stated that 50,000 tons of cotton were spoiled at the procuring points and ginneries. The storing conditions are described as very bad with consequent heavy losses of cotton. Furthermore, it appears that cotton was often reported as procured while it was still unpicked in the fields. The exact amount of such cotton not actually delivered is not known, but four districts out of 90 which reported 100 percent fulfillment of the procuring plan have actually fulfilled on the average not more than 94 percent of the plan.

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Conditions described in this and other reports warrant a certain skepticism with regard to the large figures of Soviet cotton procurements which may later be revised downward when more complete information on actually delivered and unspoiled cotton is available.

Preparations for the current cotton planting campaign were going on actively early in March and the latest report indicated that they were more advanced at the same time a year earlier. The Soviet Government is planning for a large increase of cotton production in 1936 from an average practically equal to that of 1935 which would necessitate a further considerable increase of yields. Increased mechanization and fertilization are characteristic of this year's plans.

TOBACCOTobacco monopoly established in Kwangtung, South China

On March 15 a law was promulgated by the Kwangtung Provincial Government establishing a leaf tobacco monopoly effective from that date for Kwangtung Province in Southern China (of which Canton is the capital), according to a radiogram from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Shanghai. It is reported that the Chinese National Government has approved the action of the Provincial Government. The monopoly is confined to leaf for the manufacture of cut tobacco. Stocks of tobacco in the hands of dealers in the provinces are being taken over by the monopoly and all farmers are required to sell leaf to the monopoly at fixed prices. The leaf purchased will be resold to manufacturers at higher prices or exported. If cut tobacco is exported, the manufacturer will be refunded part of his leaf purchase price. The measure has been adopted primarily to enable collection of tobacco taxes. There are no cigarette factories in the province. It is reported, however, that the monopoly will import foreign seed (American flue-cured) and attempt to foster production of cigarette tobacco.

The Kwangtung Government had previously considered establishing a cigarette monopoly and it is believed by the tobacco trade that activities of the present monopoly may, in time, also include cigarettes. Unofficial reports are also current to the effect that the Chinese Central Government is considering a leaf monopoly for all China which would cover both Chinese and imported tobacco.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

Netherlands takes more American dried fruit

The more favorable competitive position of American dried fruit developed in the Netherlands during 1935 is expected to continue this year, according to Consul F. van den Arend at Amsterdam. Unless short American crops develop, the Netherlands trade anticipates that the larger sales of prunes and other dried fruit noted in 1935 will be maintained. The attractive prices for American dried fruit developed during 1935 continued into 1936. They were largely the result of unusually heavy production, together with the virtual stoppage of the Netherlands transit trade with Germany in United States dried fruit. The reduced import charges provided for in the recent trade agreement with the United States also are expected to have a favorable effect.

Imports of all types of American dried fruit increased in 1935 about 27 percent over 1934 figures, according to the Consul, with dried apples, prunes, and raisins registering the outstanding advances. This compares with an increase of about 15 percent in the imports of dried fruit from all sources. Most of the increase occurred in the later months of the year, the season of heaviest shipments. In view of the unsatisfactory level of Netherlands industrial activity, dried fruits continue to occupy an important position in the diet of a large section of the population. Under present conditions, low prices appear to be essential if the increased volume of business is to be maintained.

Under the German trade policy followed during the last 2 1/2 years, allocations of foreign exchange for the purchase of dried fruit have been reduced to a fractional proportion of the exchange formerly so used. While the Netherlands has a clearing agreement with Germany, its provisions do not cover transit trade in articles not of Dutch origin or articles the nature of which has not been altered by processing in the Netherlands. In view of the inability to dispose of dried fruit in Germany, the Netherlands trade has found that the increased supplies available for disposition in the Netherlands itself have tended to depress the general price position of dried fruit. In the case of dried apples, apricots, prunes, and raisins, this tendency was accentuated in 1935 by relatively large crops in the United States and other producing countries.

Total imports of prunes into the Netherlands in 1935 were 16 percent larger than in 1934 with the increase in imports from the United States amounting to 18 percent. Practically all of the 1935 imports of prunes originated in the United States. In sultana raisins, total imports in 1935

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were 32 percent larger than in the preceding year. Imports from the United States increased 28 percent. The United States is a minor source of supply of raisins entering the Netherlands market, with Turkey having the leading position. It should be noted, however, that, as a result of the recent trade agreement with the United States, American raisins should find their competitive position improved materially during 1936. This is because the Netherlands has not extended to Turkey or Persia the 50-percent reduction in the import monopoly tax granted to the United States. Spain, Italy, Russia, and Australia, are the countries other than the United States to which the reduced charges have been extended.

Total imports of dried apples into the Netherlands during 1935 increased 34 percent over those of 1934. Imports from the United States increased 43 percent. Corresponding increases in dried pears were 16 percent and 12 percent respectively. No provision was made in the recent agreement with the United States for reduced import charges on dried apples or pears. Imports of dried apricots in 1935 showed an advance of 18 percent over 1934 figures. The increase in receipts from the United States amounted to 37 percent. Dried peaches are not popular in the Dutch market, and imports in 1935 appear to have declined. See table, page 425.

Shipments of Cuban vegetables declining

Exports of winter vegetables from Cuba to the United States in February totaled 18,621,455 pounds, or a decline of 5,700,000 pounds from the record shipments of January, according to a communication from Harold S. Tewell, American Consul at Habana. The volume will probably decline from now on to the end of the season in April. Heavy rains during the month adversely affected all winter vegetable crops. Substantial shipments of tomatoes are expected to be made during March and April unless further crop damage occurs.

Up to the end of February there had been a 30-percent increase in vegetable exports from Cuba as compared with the movement during the same period last season (November-February). The total movement during this period amounted to 63,582,191 pounds against 49,279,664 in the same months last season. All items have shown increases. Exports of tomatoes amounted to 44,393,633 pounds against 38,711,549 last season. Shipments of lima beans increased to 6,003,125 compared with 2,970,732 pounds in the corresponding period in 1934-35. Other items of importance were eggplant, green peppers, cucumbers, okra, and potatoes. See table, page 425.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOLFrance grants aid to hog producers

Governmental aid to hog producers in France has recently been provided for by a decision to pay a subsidy on the exportation of lard, according to a report from Assistant Agricultural Attaché L. D. Mallory at Paris. Authorization for the payment of a lard export subsidy was made in the budget law for 1936 but the appropriation for that purpose was not determined until recently.

Precautions have been taken to assure the quality of exports which will be accomplished by paying the subsidy only on lard which has been officially certified as to quality. The rate of the subsidy is subject to change but for the present has been fixed at 1.50 francs per kilo (4.5 cents per pound). No definite information is available as to the total amount of the budget available for the payment of the subsidy. According to informed agricultural opinion, however, subsidized exports will not exceed 2,200,000 pounds, which would require a payment of approximately \$100,000.

Actual subsidized exports will depend on the amount of money available and on the condition of the domestic market. French lard prices have been advancing recently, while prices in the export market have been declining. These developments have lessened interest of producers in the export market. Total exports of lard during 1935 are believed to have been around 10,000,000 pounds. Agricultural leaders are of the opinion that exports will not reach that level in 1936, even with the aid of the subsidy.

France has been regarded heretofore as almost self-sufficient in pork products. Until 1935, usually there has been a small import balance with respect to lard. The unusual shortage of American export supplies attracted lard into export channels, principally to Great Britain. Total hog numbers as of December 31, 1935, at 7,043,000 head, suggest that the volume of lard production in France during 1936 will be no greater than in 1935, and probably less. The total hog figure is about the same as that of a year earlier. Reductions, however, appear in figures for pigs under 6 months old and for breeding sows. Hog numbers in France were unusually high in 1934 and 1935, and were slightly in excess of the 1913 level. See table, page 426.

German hog numbers show increase in March

The number of hogs in Germany on March 3, 1936, was 21,138,000 which was an increase of 5 percent compared with the number a year earlier, according to a cable from the Berlin office of the Foreign Agricultural

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Service. All classes of hogs increased with the exception of slaughter hogs over 1 year, which decreased 36 percent. A further increase in total hog numbers in the next 6 months is indicated by the fact that the number of bred sows was 14 percent greater than the number reported in March 1935. Young bred sows of 6 months to 1 year showed an increase of 12 percent above a year earlier, whereas bred sows of over 1 year increased 15 percent. See table, page 426.

Effective April 6, weekly killing of hogs by individuals and firms was officially increased to 80 percent of the average weekly slaughter of such firms and individuals during the period October 1, 1934, to September 28, 1935. In late 1935 the great increase in direct buying which developed as a result of the meat shortage caused hog slaughter supplies to be rationed, first to 80 percent, then to 70 percent, and later to 60 percent of comparable slaughter of the preceding year for firms and individuals slaughtering hogs.

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SPECIAL BRITISH CONCESSIONS ON YUGOSLAV EXPORTS

Great Britain has granted special duty treatment upon eggs, turkeys, chickens, and bacon imported from Yugoslavia during the period of economic sanctions against Italy, according to a dispatch from the American Embassy at London. These measures have been regarded as necessary in view of the representations made by Yugoslavia, which point out that nearly 25 percent of Yugoslavia's normal exports go to Italy. The terms of the special concessions granted by Great Britain are outlined below. In order to take advantage of these concessions, consignments from Yugoslavia must be accompanied by certificates of origin issued by the official Yugoslav Export Control.

(1) Entry free of duty for Yugoslav eggs for a quantity at the rate of 2,240,000 pounds a year but not more than 336,000 pounds to be admitted in any one month.

(2) For Yugoslav turkeys a reduction of the duty from 3d. to 1d. per pound (6 to 2 cents) for a quantity at the rate of 6,720,000 pounds a year but not more than 3,360,000 pounds to be so admitted from December 24, 1935 up to the end of March 1936.

(3) For Yugoslav chickens a reduction of the duty of 3d. to 1d. per pound for a quantity at the rate of 2,240,000 pounds a year but not more than 336,000 pounds to be admitted in any one month.

(4) For Yugoslav bacon an additional allowance of 44,800 pounds a week over and above whatever quantity Yugoslavia may from time to time be entitled to send.

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FEBRUARY TRADE WITH CANADA IN SELECTED AGRICULTURAL ITEMS

The February exports of 18 selected agricultural items from the United States to Canada were larger than in January in most instances, and considerably larger than in February 1935. The list includes leading products upon which the Canadian import duties were reduced in the trade agreement effective January 1, 1936. Trade was smaller in February than in January, but larger than in February 1935, in most of the items imported into the United States from Canada upon which duties were reduced. See accompanying tables.

The February imports of Canadian cheddar cheese reached 605,000 pounds, a decline of about 102,000 pounds from the January imports. In the main cattle concession group, animals weighing 700 pounds and over, excluding dairy cows, the February imports were only slightly larger than in January. Imports of that class from Mexico also increased in February. For the first 2 months of 1936, total imports of that class of cattle from both countries accounted for about 14.5 percent of the annual low-duty quota of 155,799 head. Price developments in American cattle markets so far this year have moved below those prevailing in 1935, when they were high enough to encourage imports in unusually large numbers. The Minnesota customs district received over 5,000 head of the January-February 1936 imports. The Dakota district was second with slightly under 5,000 head, with Buffalo in third place. The latter district, however, received most of the 2,000 head of veal calves entered during the two months.

There were 246 gallons of cream received from Canada in February. The Vermont customs district entered 240 gallons of the 2-months' total of 258 gallons. The annual low-duty cream quota is 1,500,000 gallons.

Imports of Canadian certified seed potatoes in February were slightly in excess of 8,000 bushels. That figure represented a substantial decline below imports for January 1936 and February 1935. The imports for the first 2 months of this year represented about 3.5 percent of the annual low-duty quota of 750,000 bushels. On March 1, the minimum United States duty rate of 45 cents per 100 pounds went into effect for certified seed. The imports of the preceding 2 months paid 30 cents per 100 pounds. The February imports of all potatoes were smaller than those of a year ago.

In the United States export group, the February movement of grapefruit to Canada was larger than in either January 1936 or February 1935. Apples also registered a substantial gain in February, as did dried peaches and apricots. In the canned group, pineapples were outstanding. Increased business also was noted in potatoes, rice, eggs in the shell, live poultry, and pecans.

Exports of grapefruit in February reached 62,522 boxes against 38,502 boxes a year earlier. The February figure represented an increase of about 23 percent over that of the preceding month. In oranges, current exports stood at 189,286 boxes against 192,398 boxes in February 1935. The advance in exports of eggs in the shell was particularly striking, the February figure reaching 50,295 dozen against only 462 dozen in January and 2,253 dozen in February 1935. In potatoes also the February figure at 2,719 bushels represented a heavy increase over the 747 bushels exported in January.

FEBRUARY TRADE WITH CANADA IN SELECTED AGRICULTURAL ITEMS, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports to Canada of selected agricultural products,
January and February 1935 and 1936

Product	Unit	1935	1936
Potatoes.....	Bushels	1,536	3,466
Grapefruit.....	Boxes	78,640	113,346
Oranges.....	Boxes	358,753	413,834
Apples.....	Bushels	6,571	21,514
Dried fruit:			
Pears.....	Pounds	42,150	48,865
Peaches.....	"	246,900	223,971
Apricots.....	"	93,750	200,381
Canned fruit:			
Apricots.....	"	536	82,607
Peaches.....	"	22,151	243,508
Pineapples.....	"	39,800	243,508
Rice:			
Milled.....	"	137,315	2,744,103
Rough.....	"	1,493,717	2,644,294
Eggs in shell.....	Dozen	2,791	50,757
Poultry:			
Live.....	Pounds	2,489	2,788
Dressed.....	"	1,411	838
Beans, dry.....	"	197,230	140,524
Corn.....	Bushels	31,500	10,937
Pecans.....	Pounds	17,170	190,962

UNITED STATES: Imports from Canada of selected agricultural products,
January and February 1935 and 1936

Product	Unit	1935	1936
Cheese:			
Cheddar.....	Pounds	a/	1,311,527
Other.....	"	199,228	58,952
Poultry:			
Live.....	"	1,226	103,350
Dressed b/.....	"	1,212	3,169
Horses.....	Head	403	2,700
Turnips.....	Pounds	26,526,003	38,802,925
Hay.....	Short tons	22,427	1,023
Apples.....	Bushels	3	2
Maple sugar.....	Pounds	598,644	819,602

a/ Included in, and accounts for most of "Other". b/ Excludes imports free for supplies of vessels.

FEBRUARY TRADE WITH CANADA IN SELECTED AGRICULTURAL ITEMS, CONT'D

CATTLE: Imports into the United States from Canada and Mexico,
by months, 1935 and 1936

Country, year, and month	700 pounds and over			Under 700 pounds			Total datable cattle
	Dairy cows	Others	Total	Less than 175 lbs.	175 to 699 lbs.	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
Canada:							
1935							
Monthly average.....	a/	a/	4,994	a/	a/	4,399	9,393
January.....	a/	a/	1,274	a/	a/	173	1,447
February.....	a/	a/	3,502	a/	a/	677	4,179
1936							
January.....	290	8,574	8,864	896	832	1,728	10,592
February.....	181	8,683	8,864	1,195	509	1,704	10,568
Mexico:							
1935							
Monthly average.....	a/	a/	718	a/	a/	20,206	20,924
January.....	a/	a/	68	a/	a/	4,313	4,381
February.....	a/	a/	22	a/	a/	33,536	33,558
1936							
January.....	0	2,319	2,319	161	8,338	8,499	10,818
February.....	0	3,301	3,301	32	13,819	13,851	17,152

a/ Not classified prior to Jan. 1, 1936.

POTATOES: Imports into the United States from Canada and total imports,
by months, 1935 and 1936

Month	1935				1936			
	Certified seed potatoes		Total potatoes		Certified seed potatoes		Total potatoes	
	Canada	Total	Canada	Total	Canada	Total	Canada	Total
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
January	0	0	28,532	37,299	20,634	20,634	30,306	35,227
February	14,650	14,650	33,941	40,986	8,202	8,202	15,237	30,621

CREAM: Imports into the United States from Canada, and total
imports, by months, 1935 and 1936

Month	1935		1936	
	Canada	Total	Canada	Total
	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons	Gallons
January	4	4	10	10
February	34	34	246	248

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON

The total exports of the 3 leading cotton exporting countries, the United States, British India, and Egypt, for the first 7 months of the crop year rose from 5,600,000 bales in 1934-35 to 7,000,000 bales in 1935-36. Although the 1935-36 figure is not as high as that for 1933-34, the increase during the current year compares with considerable declines during the 2 preceding years. The share of the United States in the total exports of the 3 countries rose from about 59 percent to about 63 percent. For the 10-year period, 1923-24 to 1932-33, compared with the current year the share of British India rose from 18 percent to 20 percent, and the share of Egypt from 12 percent to 17 percent, while that of the United States dropped from 70 to 63.

United States: United States exports of cotton (excluding linters) rose from ~~148,000~~ ^{255,000} bales for the first 7 months of the 1934-35 crop year to 193,000 for the same period of the current crop year. The largest increase took place in exports to the United Kingdom, which almost doubled its takings by comparison with the same period of 1934-35. An even larger percentage of increase occurred in the case of Germany, exports to which rose from 245,000 bales (of 500 pounds) in the first 7 months of the 1934-35 crop year to 534,000 for the current period. The next largest absolute increase took place in the case of France, which also more than doubled the takings of American cotton. Very large increases, both in absolute quantity and percentage, also occurred in the exports of United States cotton to Belgium, Poland, and Portugal. Less striking increases were registered for exports to the Netherlands and Sweden. Decreases occurred in quantity of United States cotton exported to Italy and China. Exports to Italy declined 58,000 bales, or 18 percent. Exports to China decreased 56,000 bales, or about 63 percent.

By comparison with the 10-year average period, 1923-24 to 1932-33, the markets which increased their takings of American cotton, as measured approximately in running bales, were Japan, Canada, Belgium, Sweden, Portugal, and Poland. Germany, however, took less than half the average takings and went from the first to the fourth market in importance.

Egypt: The most important market for Egypt is the United Kingdom whose takings during the period under consideration were 33 percent above last year and were above the average takings during the corresponding portion of the 10-year average. The second most important Egyptian market, France, took 149,000 bales, and Germany, the third most important, took 106,000. Both Japan and Italy decreased their takings of Egyptian cotton sharply as compared with the crop year 1934-35.

British India: By far the most important market for cotton from British India is Japan, whose takings during the first 7 months of the current crop year have been somewhat increased over last year. From the position of sixth most important market for Indian cotton during the average period, the United Kingdom has risen to the position of second. Italy, formerly the second most important market for Indian cotton, decreased takings by about 60 percent in the current crop year compared with the crop year 1934-35.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON, CONT'D

COTTON, RAW: Destination of exports from principal exporting countries, August-February 1935-36, with comparisons a/

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-February							
	Quantity				Percent of total			
	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>	<u>Per- cent</u>
<u>Exports from the United States to</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
Germany.....	1,335	1,023	233	553	23	18	7	13
United Kingdom..	1,313	972	507	1,000	23	18	16	23
Japan.....	908	1,323	1,158	1,115	16	24	36	25
France.....	644	633	275	558	11	11	8	13
Italy.....	464	488	308	252	8	9	9	6
Spain.....	200	200	159	151	4	4	5	3
China.....	196	191	86	32	3	3	3	1
Canada.....	135	160	145	172	2	3	4	4
Belgium.....	132	95	52	134	2	2	2	3
Netherlands.....	99	79	39	53	2	1	1	1
Soviet								
Russia (E.&A.)	69	21	0	0	1	<u>b/</u>	0	0
Sweden.....	42	51	56	59	1	1	2	1
Portugal.....	28	39	25	40	1	1	1	1
Poland & Danzig	12	163	120	190	<u>b/</u>	3	4	4
Other countries	120	110	92	101	3	2	2	2
Total.....	5,697	5,548	3,255	4,410	100	100	100	100
<u>Egypt to</u>								
United Kingdom..	384	520	301	407	40	42	28	35
France.....	125	131	113	149	13	11	11	13
United States...	111	72	36	38	12	6	3	3
Germany.....	66	124	73	106	7	10	7	9
Italy.....	63	93	106	70	7	8	10	6
Switzerland.....	43	34	45	39	4	3	4	3
Japan.....	44	73	134	73	5	6	12	6
Soviet								
Russia.....	<u>c/</u> 31	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	3	--	--	--
Spain.....	31	52	63	64	3	4	6	5
Czechoslovakia..	19	29	31	46	2	2	3	4
British India...	15	28	71	38	2	2	7	3
Poland & Danzig.	8	24	23	24	1	2	2	2
Other countries	20	47	79	110	1	4	7	11
Total.....	960	1,227	1,075	1,164	100	100	100	100

Continued -

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON, CONT'D

COTTON, RAW: Destination of exports from principal exporting countries, August-February 1935-36, with comparisons, cont'd

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August-February							
	Quantity				Percent of total			
	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent	Per- cent
British India to								
Japan	704	215	724	765	49	22	55	54
Italy	168	114	151	57	12	11	12	4
China	132	174	26	11	9	18	2	1
Belgium	99	69	66	91	7	7	5	6
Germany	98	109	58	101	7	11	4	7
United Kingdom.	87	141	120	187	6	14	9	13
France	66	66	64	71	5	7	5	5
Spain	30	27	29	e/ 17	2	3	2	1
Netherlands ...	19	29	20	e/ 7	1	3	1	1
Other countries	23	48	52	109	2	4	5	8
Total	1,426	992	1,310	1,416	100	100	100	100

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official sources.

a/ Bales of 478 lbs. net, with the exception of the United States, which are in running bales. b/ Less than .5 percent. c/ Average 1923-24 to 1931-32. d/ If any, included in "other countries". e/ Five months, August-December.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DURING JULY-FEBRUARY 1935-36

During the first 8 months of the fiscal year, 1935-36, United States exports of agricultural products increased 17 percent over the corresponding period of the preceding year. This compares with an increase of only 13 percent for non-agricultural commodities. The value of agricultural exports during the period under consideration was \$587,000,000, an increase of \$84,000,000 over the same period of the next preceding crop year.

The predominant factor in the increased total value was a \$59,000,000 increase in the value of cotton exports. This 24 percent increase in value was accompanied by a 32 percent rise in quantity, from 3,733,000 to 4,931,000 bales of 500 pounds. The second largest increase in value was recorded for bright flue-cured tobacco, exports of which rose \$18,000,000. This rise of 20 percent in value was accompanied by a 30 percent rise in quantity.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DURING JULY-FEBRUARY 1935-36, CONT'D

Significant increases in export values also took place for canned fruit, which rose almost \$7,000,000 during the period, fresh apples, which rose over \$5,000,000, and oranges, which rose \$3,000,000. In each case, these increases in value were accompanied by important increases in the corresponding quantities exported; so that the expansion represents a recovery of foreign markets rather than a further increase of prices.

Simultaneously with the above-mentioned increases, several important decreases occurred in the values of agricultural exports. The largest of these was a \$9,000,000 drop in the value of lard exports. Other important decreases were those of over \$2,000,000 for fresh pork, and \$2,000,000 each for wheat and wheat flour. In the case of pork and lard, it is to be noted that, because of the length of the hog-production cycle, these commodities experienced during the period under consideration the fullest effects of the fodder and feed shortage which followed the 1934 drought. In the case of wheat, there have now been 3 successive bad growing years, so that domestic supplies are severely reduced.

The seasonally-adjusted index of volume of United States agricultural exports during February was 55 percent of the 1909-1914 average as compared with 54 percent for the preceding February. Although this represents a fall from the indexes of 76 and 57 for December and January, respectively, the average monthly index during the first 8 months, July to February, of the current fiscal year, is 63.4 as compared with an average of 56.6 for the same period of the fiscal year, 1934-35. The change represents a 12-percent rise in quantity.

During February 1936 the indexes of quantities of exports of cotton, tobacco, and fruits were higher than for February 1935. The exports of wheat, grains, cured pork, and lard were smaller than in the preceding year. In the case of wheat, however, the February index represents a rise over the indexes for December and January.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, adjusted for seasonal variation, February 1936, with comparisons

Commodity or commodity group	1934	1935		1936	
	Feb.	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
All commodities	87	54	76	57	55
All commodities, except cotton	69	43	45	42	40
Cotton fiber, including linters.....	95	59	86	65	62
Tobacco, unmanufactured <u>a/</u>	101	87	111	134	125
Fruits	288	217	220	197	222
Wheat, including flour	60	20	13	16	18
Grains and grain products	52	18	19	18	17
Cured pork <u>b/</u>	24	14	15	11	8
Lard, excluding neutral	82	35	17	20	17

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. July 1909 - June 1914 = 100. For detailed figures on exports see following page. a/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc. b/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-February, 1934-35 and 1935-36

Commodity exported	Unit	July-February			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Cattle.....	Lb.	9	2	319	219
Dairy products:					
Butter.....	Lb.	554	748	160	187
Cheese.....	Lb.	931	718	184	161
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized.....	Gal.	42	57	39	34
Condensed.....	Lb.	5,968	2,283	738	278
Dried.....	Lb.	1,900	2,043	418	440
Evaporated.....	Lb.	25,527	17,412	1,631	1,168
Infants' foods, malted.....	Lb.	1,182	1,333	362	414
Eggs in the shell.....	Doz.	1,145	1,222	310	373
Meats and meat products:					
Beef-					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	4,003	3,183	571	559
Pickled or cured.....	Lb.	7,842	3,304	530	339
Canned.....	Lb.	1,790	1,094	572	350
Total beef.....	Lb.	13,635	7,581	1,673	1,248
Pork-					
Carcasses, fresh.....	Lb.	464	83	42	13
Loins and other fresh.....	Lb.	22,803	2,439	2,676	430
Total fresh pork.....	Lb.	23,267	2,522	2,718	443
Bacon.....	Lb.	9,377	2,539	1,053	502
Canned.....	Lb.	7,002	5,114	2,513	1,818
Hams and shoulders.....	Lb.	42,010	30,428	6,522	6,284
Pickled or salted.....	Lb.	11,214	3,885	944	534
Sides, Cumber.& Wiltshire..	Lb.	299	357	42	66
Total pork.....	Lb.	93,169	44,845	13,792	9,647
Mutton and lamb.....	Lb.	410	375	70	69
Poultry and game, fresh.....	Lb.	1,117	1,077	236	257
Other canned meats including					
canned poultry.....	Lb.	698	663	124	173
Sausage, canned.....	Lb.	848	661	198	177
Sausage, not canned.....	Lb.	1,523	826	295	196
Other meats, incl. edible offal	Lb.	21,631	11,127	2,111	1,519
Total meats.....	Lb.	133,031	67,155	18,499	13,286
Meat extracts and bouillon					
cubes.....	Lb.	128	84	126	120
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	23,204	17,950	4,619	3,872

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-February, 1934-35 and 1935-36 cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	July-February			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
<u>ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PROD.CONT'D</u>					
<u>Oils and fats, animal:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Lard.....	Lb.	190,867	45,983	14,874	6,138
Lard, neutral.....	Lb.	1,791	378	149	57
Cleo oil.....	Lb.	10,476	6,144	803	767
Cleo stock.....	Lb.	3,392	2,145	286	250
Stearins and fatty acids....	Lb.	3,332	1,756	264	148
Tallow.....	Lb.	657	912	42	89
Other animal oils & fats, etc	Lb.	18,428	10,090	938	830
Total oils and fats.....	Lb.	228,943	67,408	17,356	8,279
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</u>					
Coffee.....	Lb.	4,251	5,922	815	997
Cotton, unmd. (Bales of 500 lb.)					
Raw, except linters.....	Bale	3,733	4,931	243,096	302,395
Linters	Bale	165	216	4,130	5,224
<u>Fruits:</u>					
Apples-					
Fresh.....	Bskt.	158	908	256	1,865
Fresh.....	Box	4,675	5,226	6,510	7,521
Fresh.....	Bbl.	609	1,284	2,619	5,425
Dried.....	Lb.	15,876	28,424	1,445	2,372
Apricots, dried.....	Lb.	11,264	24,229	1,876	3,369
Grapefruit.....	Box	503	511	1,154	1,140
Oranges.....	Box	1,754	3,184	4,803	7,885
Pears, fresh.....	Lb.	99,587	121,188	3,826	4,677
Prunes, dried.....	Lb.	112,633	170,807	6,501	7,653
Raisins.....	Lb.	74,924	91,924	3,854	4,358
Canned fruit.....	Lb.	180,189	275,792	13,541	20,097
<u>Grains, flour and meal:</u>					
Barley, excluding flour.....	Bu.	3,697	7,500	2,748	4,036
Buckwheat, excluding flour..	Bu.	29	a/	21	a/
Corn, including cornmeal....	Bu.	2,161	384	1,859	466
Malt.....	Bu.	73	16	83	22
Oats, including oatmeal.....	Bu.	633	759	855	843
Rice, including flour, meal, and broken rice.....	Lb.	44,613	82,562	1,487	2,546
Rye, excluding flour.....	Bu.	a/	6	a/	6
Wheat	Bu.	2,969	206	1,912	199
Wheat flour b/.....	Bbl.	2,800	2,119	11,851	9,943
Wheat including flour.....	Bu.	16,130	10,164	13,763	10,142

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July-February, 1934-35 and 1935-36 cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	July-February			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:				1,000	1,000
Oilseed products:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cottonseed cake and meal....	L. ton	2	8	70	221
Linseed cake and meal.....	L. ton	101	147	2,963	3,351
Cottonseed oil, crude.....	Lb.	1,601	300	82	22
Cottonseed oil, refined.....	Lb.	2,146	2,149	194	254
Sugar (2,000 pounds).....	Ton	128	76	4,123	3,513
Tobacco leaf:					
Bright flue-cured.....	Lb.	207,309	269,981	92,249	110,344
Burley.....	Lb.	10,491	5,636	1,387	1,146
Dark fired Ky. & Tennessee..	Lb.	39,084	30,785	4,398	3,872
Dark Virginia.....	Lb.	7,839	7,086	1,610	1,763
Maryland and Ohio export....	Lb.	3,626	3,670	803	811
Green River (Pryor).....	Lb.	1,585	1,589	335	217
One-sucker leaf.....	Lb.	610	972	49	85
Cigar leaf.....	Lb.	1,098	497	349	284
Black fat, water baler and					
dark African.....	Lb.	5,318	6,916	861	1,165
Perique.....	Lb.	36	31	13	10
Total leaf tobacco.....	Lb.	276,996	327,163	102,054	119,697
Tobacco stems, trimmings and					
scrap.....	Lb.	18,114	10,344	542	279
Vegetables:					
Beans, dried.....	Lb.	3,496	5,168	175	212
Peas, dried.....	Lb.	2,254	1,653	97	70
Onions.....	Lb.	12,452	26,407	242	518
Potatoes, white.....	Lb.	57,258	90,179	578	966
Vegetables, canned.....	Lb.	20,881	25,504	2,043	2,570
Misc. vegetable products:					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ..	Lb.	2,937	3,390	1,507	835
Glucose.....	Lb.	20,570	22,793	585	599
Hops.....	Lb.	5,826	5,514	1,124	808
Starch, corn.....	Lb.	29,875	34,325	987	1,079
TOTAL PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL					
PRODUCTS.....				477,369	556,864
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL					
PRODUCTS.....				503,367	586,698
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL					
COMMODITIES.....				1,415,838	1,614,446

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Includes flour milled in United States from foreign wheat.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-February, 1934-35 and 1935-36 a/

Commodity imported	Unit	July-February			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Live animals:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle.....	No.	59	198	1,168	4,695
Hogs, (excl. for breeding)....	Lb.	4	4,989	b/	444
Horses.....	No.	2	6	475	860
Dairy products:					
Butter.....	Lb.	4,502	4,226	792	768
Casein.....	Lb.	854	4,507	70	357
Cheese-					
Swiss.....	Lb.	4,526	3,803	1,160	1,036
Other.....	Lb.	27,674	28,258	5,921	6,445
Total cheese.....	Lb.	32,200	32,061	7,081	7,481
Cream.....	Gal.	b/	1	1	1
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated...	Lb.	98	442	5	18
Dried and malted.....	Lb.	87	3,703	14	214
Whole, sk. and buttermilk...	Gal.	14	17	3	4
Eggs and egg products:					
Eggs in the shell.....	Doz.	209	219	38	38
Egg albumen, dried.....	Lb.	504	1,377	227	612
Yolks, dried.....	Lb.	1,836	2,789	150	398
Other.....	Lb.	292	814	22	144
Hides and skins.....	Lb.	113,052	c/	18,243	34,505
Meats and meat products:					
Beef and veal, fresh.....	Lb.	1,165	4,814	127	321
Beef and veal, pickled, etc..	Lb.	694	1,172	47	83
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	Lb.	18	35	2	4
Pork-					
Fresh.....	Lb.	307	4,060	41	579
Hams, shoulders and bacon...	Lb.	860	6,150	245	1,490
Pickled, salted and other..	Lb.	330	1,416	129	370
Other fresh meats.....	Lb.	188	587	25	69
Poultry and game.....	Lb.	709	592	235	208
Meats, canned-					
Beef, including corned.....	Lb.	39,316	52,629	2,505	4,379
Other canned.....	Lb.	128	323	27	52
Total canned.....	Lb.	39,444	52,952	2,532	4,431
Other prepared or pres.meats.	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Total meats.....	Lb.	43,715	71,778	3,383	7,555
Sausage casings.....	Lb.	8,653	7,911	5,539	4,301
Tallow.....	Lb.	74,429	117,181	3,020	6,815
Silk, raw.....	Lb.	40,645	46,698	47,673	74,523
Wool, unmanufactured.....	Lb.	61,681	163,457	9,588	27,580

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products July-February, 1934-35 and 1935-36 cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	July-February			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cacao beans.....	Lb.	347,710	399,319	15,721	17,479
Coffee	Lb.	993,524	1,271,533	89,422	90,694
Cotton (178 pounds).....	Bale	79	84	5,324	5,344
Feeds and fodders:					
Beet pulp, dried	L.ton	283	13	131	272
Bran, shorts, etc. -					
Of direct importation.....	L.ton	150	135	3,231	2,574
Withdrawn bonded mills.....	L.ton	46	57	1,011	977
Total bran, shorts, etc.		196	192	4,242	3,551
Hay (2,000 pounds)	Ton	49	2	472	20
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean (Soy)	Lb.	74,692	17,473	741	183
Coconut	Lb.	71,292	72,824	587	612
Cottonseed	Lb.	70,473	3,423	791	32
Linseed	Lb.	14,463	10,836	136	88
All other.....	Lb.	4,932	2,289	47	20
Total oil cake and meal..	Lb.	235,902	106,845	2,302	935
Fruits:					
Bananas	Bunch	30,873	33,707	15,751	17,062
Berries, natural state.....	Lb.	3,844	3,763	244	238
Currents	Lb.	6,396	5,793	386	312
Dates	Lb.	47,429	49,220	1,726	1,718
Figs	Lb.	5,091	5,864	340	387
Grapes	Cu.ft.	367	24	347	44
Lemons	Lb.	581	2,294	18	46
Limes	Lb.	3,733	5,493	101	143
Pineapples-					
Fresh	d/	d/		141	81
Prepared or preserved.....	Lb.	2,799	3,925	139	189
Products of the P.I.	Lb.	7,705	3,186	448	157
Raisins	Lb.	926	888	90	79
Olives in brine	Gal.	3,715	3,481	2,120	1,845
Grains and grain products:					
Barley, grain	Bu.	7,824	522	5,953	361
Barley, malt	Lb.	131,898	179,038	3,779	4,611
Corn, grain	Bu.	6,520	28,074	3,454	11,899
Oats, grain	Bu.	9,321	58	2,742	25

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-February, 1934-35 and 1935-36 cont'd.

Commodity imported	Unit	July-February			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:					
Grains and grain prod., cont'd:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Rice-					
Uncleaned	Lb.	5,551	2,438	127	76
Cleaned or milled	Lb.	24,382	5,743	660	156
Patna	Lb.	1,832	2,191	64	87
Meal, flour and broken	Lb.	36,725	13,434	467	229
Rye, grain	Bu.	5,864	2,111	3,378	993
Wheat, grain-					
Dutiable at 42¢ per bu.	Bu.	5,116	17,918	5,009	15,351
Dutiable at 10% ad val. e/	Bu.	4,395	7,711	3,659	4,993
Milled in bond & export to countries other than Cuba	Bu.	5,117	4,791	3,956	3,904
Ground into flour for export to Cuba	Bu.	2,276	2,627	1,795	2,311
Total wheat grain	Bu.	16,904	33,647	13,819	26,559
Wheat flour	Bbl.	1	12	5	50
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	16,907	33,104	13,824	26,609
Nuts	d/		d/	8,266	12,030
Oils, vegetable:					
Coconut, product of P.I.	Lb.	183,523	238,305	4,170	8,904
Corn oil	Lb.	12,975	18,548	626	1,189
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	30,006	39,864	1,297	5,253
Linseed oil	Lb.	1,722	700	65	30
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	33,162	44,657	4,848	5,573
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	31,112	30,388	2,015	2,134
Palmkernel oil	Lb.	5,086	32,083	117	1,298
Palm oil	Lb.	101,224	231,691	2,095	7,905
Peanut oil	Lb.	10,571	30,134	418	1,407
Perilla oil	Lb.	3,630	50,205	561	3,022
Rapeseed oil	Gal.	2,961	7,273	896	2,331
Soybean oil	Lb.	2,788	6,417	91	299
Tung oil	Lb.	74,858	99,399	5,169	13,059
Oilseeds:					
Castor beans	Lb.	69,207	107,329	1,343	2,341
Copra	Lb.	206,339	353,273	2,734	7,401
Flaxseed	Bu.	9,104	10,865	9,216	10,138
Sesame seed	Lb.	59,165	82,769	1,279	2,082
Seeds, except oil seeds	d/		d/	4,364	3,024
Spices	Lb.	61,689	69,709	7,616	6,839
Sugar and molasses:					
Sugar (2,000 pounds) a/	Ton	2,371	1,896	82,698	88,917
Molasses	Gal.	135,438	115,260	5,434	6,271

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products, July-February, 1934-35 and 1935-36 cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	July-February			
		Quantity		Value	
		1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
				1,000	1,000
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Tea.....	Lb.	57,624	58,360	11,253	10,984
Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured....	Lb.	34,308	43,177	15,368	19,526
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc.	Lb.	1,276	1,267	46	45
<u>Vegetables:</u>					
Beans-					
Dried	Lb.	18,842	11,498	413	305
Green or unripe	Lb.	3,354	5,949	99	169
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried..	Lb.	8,677	6,980	280	235
Garlic	Lb.	2,434	2,941	120	176
Onions	Lb.	2,823	2,539	90	56
Peas, except cowp's & chickp's					
Dried	Lb.	4,147	2,444	200	88
Green	Lb.	4,184	2,986	207	144
Potatoes, white	Lb.	18,581	10,434	179	141
Tapioca, crude	Lb.	2,298	2,322	23	35
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	44,548	46,916	1,024	985
Turnips	Lb.	76,944	96,894	457	539
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	53,332	49,145	2,142	2,106
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	d/			5,014	5,715
<u>Fibers, vegetable:(2240 lb.ton)</u>					
Flax, unmanufactured	Ton	2	5	769	2,169
Hemp, unmanufactured	Ton	b/	1	85	189
Jute and jute butts, unmf'd. .	Ton	28	51	1,823	4,146
Kapok	Ton	6	8	1,145	1,709
Manila	Ton	26	31	1,769	3,098
Sisal and henequen.....	Ton	41	103	2,963	7,799
Rubber, crude	Lb.	628,035	587,447	74,901	67,293
TOTAL PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				537,133	676,554
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				605,087	765,413
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				1,125,531	1,430,761

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Excludes Virgin Islands beginning January 1, 1935.

b/ Less than 500.

c/ Beginning January 1, 1936 reported in Value only.

d/ Reported in value only.

e/ Unfit for human consumption.

WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg a/		Liverpool a/		Buenos Aires b/	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High c/ ...	100	103	98	102	108	112	85	89	77	96	d/ 58	d/ 94
Low c/	92	96	90	94	100	100	82	82	69	89	d/ 54	d/ 91
Mar. 7....	96	100	92	97	103	108	83	85	71	91	55	91
14....	92	100	90	98	100	108	82	85	72	93	55	e/ 92
21....	94	98	93	97	103	105	84	83	75	90	58	e/ 91
28....	95	97	95	96	104	101	84	82	76	90	60	e/ 91

a/ Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. b/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. c/ January 1 to date. d/ March and May futures. e/ June futures.

WHEAT: Weekly weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. N. Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/...	114	108	103	118	120	135	147	123	105	111	86	90
Low b/....	104	92	95	102	111	118	126	106	92	104	81	85
Mar. 7...	105	104	98	108	113	130	135	123	96	110	83	88
14....	104	100	95	109	111	125	131	115	92	108	81	88
21....	107	97	96	105	111	124	126	116	93	106	82	86
28....	107	92	98	102	115	118	127	106	94	104	83	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.
b/ January 1 to date.

WHEAT: Price per bushel at specified European markets, 1934-35 and 1935-36

Date	Range	Rotterdam				Berlin c/	Paris	Milan	Eng-land & Wales
		Hard Winter No. 2	Manitoba No. 3	Argentina a/	Australia b/				
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1934-35 d/	High...	97	103	83	97	228	240	227	74
	Low....	69	83	57	69	210	136	189	53
1935-36 d/	High...	103	104	98	98	232	174	258	86
	Low....	74	82	63	71	209	121	205	54
Feb. 13...	e/	96	95	94	92	231	165	258	86
20...	e/	96	93	92	89	231	169	256	85
27...	e/	95	94	93	90	231	171	258	84
Mar. 5...	e/	95	94	93	90	228	174	258	84

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Prices at Paris and Milan are of day previous to other prices. Prices in England and Wales are for week ending Saturday. Conversions made at current exchange rates.

a/ Barasso. b/ F.A.Q. c/ Producer's fixed price from August 16, 1934. d/ July 1 to date. e/ Nominal.

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn						Rye		Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				BuenosAires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures		No. 2		No. 3 White		No. 2	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High <u>b/</u> ...	96	62	90	61	43	43	80	58	58	31	113	74
Low <u>b/</u>	80	59	78	59	38	39	56	49	47	26	94	58
			<u>May</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>May</u>						
Feb. 29...	87	61	85	61	39	40	67	56	54	30	109	74
Mar. 7...	84	62	82	61	39	41	—	55	52	29	106	69
14...	83	61	79	61	38	c/ 42	62	53	50	28	97	68
21...	80	61	78	60	38	42	57	52	47	27	101	67
28...	82	59	79	59	38	43	56	49	47	26	94	60

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

c/ June futures beginning March 11.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1936, week ended <u>a/</u>			Exports as far as reported		
	1933-34	1934-35 <u>b/</u>	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	July 1 to	1934-35 <u>b/</u>	1935-36 <u>b/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
BARLEY, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
United States....	5,935	4,050	242	17	303	Mar. 28	3,823	8,188
Canada.....	1,547	14,453				Feb. 29	11,567	4,570
Argentina.....	23,781	20,129	<u>d/</u> 239	<u>d/</u> 266	<u>d/</u> 445	Mar. 28	16,875	6,274
Danube coun. <u>d/</u> ..	27,707	7,870	0	0	124	Mar. 28	7,341	8,368
Total.....	58,970	46,502					39,606	27,400
OATS, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>								
United States....	1,405	1,147	2	2	5	Mar. 28	636	790
Canada.....	8,336	17,407				Feb. 29	12,632	11,204
Argentina.....	20,385	44,072	<u>d/</u> 193	<u>d/</u> 0	<u>d/</u> 413	Mar. 28	38,627	8,144
Danube coun. <u>d/</u> ..	2,027	10	0	0	0	Mar. 28	10	40
Total.....	32,153	62,636					51,905	20,178
CORN, EXPORTS: <u>e/</u>						Nov. 1 to		
United States....	4,832	891	3	11	1	Mar. 28	562	202
Danube coun. <u>d/</u> ..	19,913	14,988	238	383	255	Mar. 28	10,537	3,364
Argentina.....	228,864	256,143	<u>d/</u> 5,658	<u>d/</u> 5,536	<u>d/</u> 5,387	Mar. 28	65,582	119,830
South Africa <u>d/</u> ..	8,583	21,882	17	51	110	Mar. 28	9,905	5,506
Total.....	262,192	293,904					86,586	128,902
United States imports.....	1,362	41,141				Feb. 29	5,355	6,195

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Trade sources. e/ Year beginning November 1.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries, February 1935 and 1936 and August-February, 1934-35 and 1935-36

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	August-February		February	
	1934-35	1935-36	1935	1936
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
United Kingdom.....	525,070	1,040,253	41,115	82,518
Italy.....	323,509	265,218	61,437	40,584
France.....	294,629	593,962	31,025	62,860
Germany.....	244,867	584,039	39,146	71,224
Spain.....	173,098	163,404	27,021	18,735
Poland and Danzig.....	127,736	202,575	16,661	21,906
Sweden.....	60,759	63,365	2,924	6,705
Belgium.....	54,788	142,357	7,045	14,610
Netherlands.....	41,780	56,936	6,146	6,751
Portugal.....	26,790	43,345	5,765	1,517
Soviet Russia (Europe).....	0	0	0	0
Other Europe.....	61,557	74,502	5,346	7,834
Total Europe.....	1,934,583	3,229,956	243,631	335,244
Canada.....	149,596	176,015	11,649	21,723
Japan.....	1,202,429	1,165,113	100,463	57,251
China.....	89,459	33,088	35,879	1,047
British India.....	20,355	7,192	14,707	599
Other countries.....	15,520	26,912	2,229	5,861
Total exports.....	3,411,942	4,638,276	408,558	421,725
Total imports <u>a/b</u> /.....	67,489	77,268	8,511	18,658
Net exports.....	3,344,453	4,561,010	400,047	403,067
LINTERS:				
Germany.....	40,808	53,861	6,464	10,420
United Kingdom.....	32,756	45,527	1,253	4,278
France.....	22,208	26,787	5,113	2,924
Netherlands.....	13,526	20,213	2,739	5,096
Belgium.....	189	2,569	0	467
Other Europe.....	13,814	9,484	1,787	1,075
Total Europe.....	123,301	158,441	17,356	24,260
Canada.....	5,715	5,471	1,553	868
Japan.....	12,829	28,384	1,779	3,805
Other countries.....	1,340	765	232	0
Total exports.....	143,185	193,061	20,920	28,933

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Bales of 478 lbs. net. b/ Imports for consumption.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool,
March 27, 1936 with comparisons

Description	1936								
	Jan.		February				March		
	31	7	14	21	28	6	13	20	27
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -									
Middling.....	12.80	12.69	12.92	12.82	12.56	12.73	13.04	13.12	13.28
Low Middling	11.97	11.81	12.04	11.95	11.69	11.85	12.17	12.25	12.42
Egyptian (Fully good fair)									
Sakellaridis.....	20.20	19.38	19.09	18.85	18.78	19.13	19.38	19.26	18.98
Uppers.....	15.24	15.16	15.10	14.80	14.68	15.14	15.38	15.37	15.20
Brazilian (Fair) -									
Ceara.....	12.70	12.55	12.71	12.61	12.25	12.31	12.42	12.50	12.66
Sao Paulo.....	13.11	12.96	13.12	13.03	12.77	12.83	13.15	13.22	13.39
East Indian -									
Broach (Fully good).....	10.92	10.77	10.94	10.85	10.52	10.61	10.85	10.84	10.89
Oomra No. 1, Fine.....	10.61	10.54	10.67	10.58	10.33	10.42	10.60	10.59	10.44
Sind (Fully good).....	8.86	8.78	9.05	8.96	8.80	8.88	9.07	8.96	8.93
Peruvian (Good)									
Tanguis.....	15.51	15.37	15.52	15.52	15.26	15.33	15.63	--	--

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Converted at current exchange rate.

 DRY BEANS: Production in the Danube Basin,
 average 1929-1933, annual 1934-1935
 (In bags of 100 pounds)

Country	Average 1929-1933	1934	1935
	Bags	Bags	Bags
Bulgaria	1,519,000	1,449,000	1,470,000
Hungary	1,373,000	1,389,000	794,000
Rumania	6,821,000	5,207,000	6,047,000
Yugoslavia	2,703,000	3,503,000	2,425,000
Total	12,416,000	11,548,000	10,736,000

Belgrade office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

NETHERLANDS: Imports of dried fruit, total and from United States,
1934 and 1935

Classification	Total		From United States	
	1934	1935	1934	1935
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Apples.....	5,130	8,201	5,430	7,769
Prunes.....	8,316	9,660	8,142	9,590
Apricots.....	2,584	3,061	1,874	2,575
Pears.....	472	547	463	518
Raisins:				
Sultanas.....	24,284	32,010	3,876	4,976
Elmeros.....	825	714	--	--
Others.....	664	705	--	--
Currants.....	20,296	19,486	--	--
Other dried fruit.....	2,961	2,291	386	291

Compiled from Nederland Maandstatistiek van den In-, Uit- en Doorvoer,
December 1934 and 1935.

CUBA: Exports of winter vegetables to the United States,
1934-35 and 1935-36

Item	1934-35	1935-36
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Tomatoes.....	38,711,549	44,393,633
Lima beans.....	2,970,732	6,003,125
Eggplant.....	2,219,565	4,942,313
Green peppers.....	2,083,926	3,863,117
Cucumbers.....	1,593,829	2,237,309
Bkra.....	783,164	1,025,373
Potatoes.....	609,206	827,340
Others.....	307,693	289,981
Total.....	49,279,664	63,582,191

Compiled by Consul Harold S. Tewell at Habana

FRANCE: Hog numbers as of December 31, 1931,
and 1930 to 1935

Year	Boars	Sows	Animals for butchering	Pigs less than 6 months old	Total
	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>
1913.....	38	907	2,801	3,290	7,036
1930.....	34	822	2,332	3,141	6,329
1931.....	37	814	2,366	3,181	6,398
1932.....	39	870	2,344	3,235	6,488
1933.....	39	870	2,483	3,377	6,769
1934.....	39	884	2,565	3,556	7,044
1935.....	40	877	2,604	3,522	7,043

Compiled in Foreign Agricultural Service Division from official sources.

GERMANY: Hog numbers on March 1, 1936, with comparisons

March 1 - 5	Farrows under 8 weeks	Young pigs 8 weeks to 6 months	6 months to 1 year			Over 1 year			Total
			Brood sows		Others a/	Brood sows		Others a/	
			In	Total		In	Total		
			farrow	Total		farrow	Total		
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
1931...	5,750	10,230	425	706	3,176	927	1,517	291	21,790
1932...	5,014	9,975	323	549	3,256	875	1,425	298	20,633
1933...	5,152	9,379	316	528	3,392	832	1,381	294	20,238
1934...	5,715	10,022	327	561	3,831	841	1,433	334	22,010
1935...	4,920	9,574	333	554	3,393	724	1,236	444	20,225
1936...	5,502	9,590	372	594	3,656	835	1,401	285	21,138

Division of Statistical and Historical Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Compiled from cable received from Commissioner H. E. Reed, and original official
sources for earlier years.

a/ Not including boars.

BUTTER: New Zealand gradings, 1935-36 season to March 30,
with comparisons

Date	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Total August 1 to December 28..	168,179	162,244	161,218
<u>Week ended</u>			
January 4.....	9,565	8,400	10,416
11.....	9,565	8,456	9,688
18.....	9,016	8,116	9,520
25.....	8,232	7,616	9,738
January total.....	36,378	32,588	39,362
February 1.....	8,176	6,944	9,520
7.....	7,784	6,272	9,738
14.....	7,168	5,656	8,798
21.....	7,840	5,999	8,848
28.....	7,280	6,216	8,064
February total.....	38,248	31,087	44,968
March 6.....	7,336	6,328	7,784
13.....	7,280	6,160	7,952
20.....	6,440	6,384	7,336
Total August 1 to March 20.....	263,861	244,791	268,620

Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London.

BUTTER: Price per pound in New York,
San Francisco, Copenhagen, and London, April 2, 1936, with comparisons

Market and description	1936		1935
	March 26,	April 2,	April 4,
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
New York, 92 score.....	31.8	30.5	36.0
San Francisco, 92 score.....	29.0	31.5	28.5
Copenhagen, official quotation.	20.1	18.7	16.2
London:			
Danish.....	25.6	24.4	21.7
New Zealand.....	18.4	19.4	16.8
Dutch.....	18.4	19.3	a/

Foreign prices converted at current rates of exchange. a/ Not available.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 28, 1934-35 and 1935-36

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-March 28, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	July 1-March 28		Week ended			
	1934-35	1935-36	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
GRAINS:						
Wheat <u>a/</u>	2,979	224	0	0	17	1
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	14,650	9,555	75	179	169	113
Barley <u>a/</u>	3,823	8,183	126	242	17	303
Corn	1,832	155	14	3	11	1
Oats	99	345	22	2	2	5
Rye	0	6	0	0	0	0
	Jan. 1 - Mar. 28					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
PORK:						
Hams and shoulders	9,822	6,199	42	71	140	650
Bacon, including sides ..	2,325	988	80	47	263	130
Pickled pork	2,176	1,349	10	60	45	153
Lard, excluding neutral	41,356	26,046	1,366	2,476	2,107	2,366

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports, wheat, none; flour 8,200 barrels, from San Francisco, barley 303,000 bushels; rice 2,241,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1933-34 to 1935-36

Country	Total shipments		Shipments 1936			Shipments	
	1933-34	1934-35	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 28	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
North America <u>a/</u>	220,616	168,712	3,672	3,130	3,969	122,944	152,195
Canada, 4 markets <u>b/</u>	194,213	176,059	1,802	743	1,269	144,415	189,647
United States <u>c/</u>	37,002	21,532	179	186	114	17,629	9,779
Argentina	140,128	186,228	1,168	1,023	1,355	141,520	64,687
Australia	90,736	111,628	3,480	2,952	2,863	85,300	85,731
Russia	26,656	1,656	216	163	0	1,656	29,176
Danube and Bulgaria <u>d/</u> ..	15,872	4,104	24	32	0	624	7,936
British India	c/2,024	c/2,318	0	0	0	312	256
Total <u>e/</u>	496,092	474,646				352,356	339,981
Total European ship-						<u>f/</u>	<u>f/</u>
ments <u>a/</u>	401,560	387,752	6,272			275,296	253,856
Total ex-European ship-						<u>f/</u>	<u>f/</u>
ments <u>a/</u>	123,352	142,424	3,296			94,712	98,120

Division of statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster. c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. e/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall. f/ To March 14.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies March 28, 1936, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Month				Week ended		
		1934	1935	1935	1936	1936		
		Feb.	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina...	Paper peso...	33.55	32.46	32.85	33.07	33.33	33.16	33.12
Canada.....	Dollar.....	99.17	99.89	99.05	99.93	100.11	99.95	99.88
China.....	Shang. yuan.	34.31	36.54	29.45	29.66	29.91	29.84	29.86
Denmark.....	Krone.....	22.47	21.76	22.00	22.13	22.32	22.21	22.18
England.....	Pound.....	503.26	487.35	492.88	496.27	500.05	497.54	496.87
France.....	Franc.....	6.46	6.59	6.60	6.63	6.68	6.64	6.63
Germany.....	Reichsmark..	38.88	40.12	40.23	40.40	40.69	40.47	40.47
Italy.....	Lira.....	8.58	8.47	8.08	8.03	8.04	8.00	7.98
Japan.....	Yen.....	29.75	28.39	28.74	28.99	29.13	28.97	28.90
Mexico.....	Peso.....	27.73	27.75	27.77	27.77	27.77	27.77	27.77
Netherlands.	Guilder.....	66.04	67.53	67.77	68.17	68.63	68.47	68.39
Norway.....	Krone.....	25.28	24.49	24.76	24.93	25.12	25.00	24.97
Spain.....	Peseta.....	13.30	13.66	13.67	13.73	13.84	13.76	13.75
Sweden.....	Krona.....	25.96	25.13	25.41	25.58	25.78	25.65	25.62
Switzerland.	Franc.....	31.74	32.25	32.43	32.66	33.03	32.87	32.82

Federal Reserve Boards. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT: Price per 100 pounds in specified European markets, March 25, 1936, with comparisons a/

Market and item	Week ended		
	March 27,	March 18,	March 25,
	1935	1936	1936
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Germany:			
Price of hogs, Berlin.....	14.93	17.70	17.70
Price of lard, tcs., Hamburg....	--	12.36	12.81
United Kingdom: <u>b/</u>			
Prices at Liverpool 1st quality.			
American green bellies.....	14.44	Nominal	Nominal
Danish Wiltshire sides.....	18.40	20.31	20.81
Canadian green sides.....	16.26	17.75	18.33
American short cut green hams.	18.97	19.88	20.59
American refined lard.....	13.34	13.11	14.04

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importer to wholesaler.

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Week ended Friday.

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